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ALL SOLDIERS IN THE STATE TO THE FRONT

On a Formal Demand From Sheriff McCleary Pattison Orders Out the ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

Western Regiments to Meet at Brinton, Four Miles From Homestead.

The First Brigade Will Concentrate at Mt. Gretna as a Reserve Force-The Executive Order Includes Cavalry and Batteries-Major General Snowden Will Be in Command-He Says He Can Place All the Keystone Troops in Homestead Within 24 Hours-The Correspondence Between the Governor and the Sheriff-Text of the Official Orders-Munitions of War Being Rapidly Taken From the Harrisburg Arsenal-Report of Adjutant General Greenland.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, July 10.-At 10 o'clock to-night news was given out at the Executive Department that the Governor, having received a dispatch from Sheriff McCleary calling for troops, had given orders to Major General Snowden, who is here, to proceed with the entire National Guard to Homestead. The following correspondence has been made public:

The Message From McCleary. PRRISBURG, July 10, 1892. To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Pa. The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless

Major General George R. Snowden, in Command of the Entire Guard.

by themselves. After making all efforts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authorities can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance. WILLIAM McCLEARY, Sheriff.

The Reply of the Governor. The Governor sent the following reply to Sheriff McCleary: HARRISBURG, July 10. William H. McCleary, Sheriff Allegheny county, Pittsburg, Pa. Have ordered Major General John R. Snowden, with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me for the particulars. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The Governor's notice to the Major General follows: HARRISBURG, July 10. George R. Snowden, Major General, commanding N. G. P. Put the division under arms and move at once, with ammunition, to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

Mobilization of the Troops. Major General Snowden, Adjutant General Greenland and other officers of the National Guard have been busy for hours making preparations for the mobilization of troops in compliance with the order of the Governor. They will be dispatched to the scene of the trouble as expeditiously as possible.

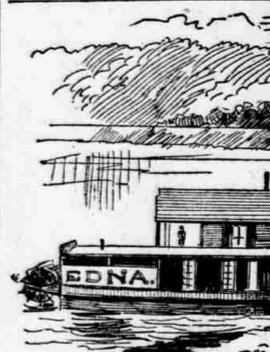
Adjutant General Greenland told the Governor that the Carnegie Company had control of the inside of the works, but the locked-out workmen were in control on the outside, and that in his opinion any attempt to put non-union men to work in the

an early conclusion was by calling out the entire National Guard.

Major General Snowden has telegraphed orders to the three Brigadier Generals of the division relative to the movement of their commands. The order to General Robert P. Dechert, of the First Brigade, was made public. It is as follows: The First Brigade in Reserve.

In compliance with orders from the Commander in Chief you will concentrate your command at Mt. Gretna by tomorrow (Monday), and there await further orders, battery horses, and take with you three days rations and all the ammunition on hand. The first troop (mounted) will move on the first train available on the Pennsylvania Railroad toward the West.

The order to General Gobin, of the Third Brigade, does not differ materially from that issued to General Dechert, except that it directs him to concentrate his men at Lewistown. The orders to Major General Wylie, of the Second Brigade were not



THE STRIKERS' PATROL STEAMER EDNA AT THE LANDING. (From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.)

given in full here, for the reason doubtless, that his brigade is to be the advance guard of the State militia.

To Concentrate Near Homestead. His point of concentration was not made public by General Snowden, but is understood to be at Brinton, four miles from Homestead. General Wylie is directed to exercise great precaution to secure a safe and successful movement, which command is omitted in the orders to the other brigade commanders.

Major General Snowden says the entire National Guard can be massed at the scene of trouble within 24 hours, but the First and Third brigades may not get farther than the points at which they are to concentrate. General Snowden's attention was called to the fact that the strikers were armed with the celebrated Winchester rifles, and the suggestion was made that they were liable to do effective work with them. He replied that the Springfield muskets of the National Guard were more serviceable than the Winchesters, as more steady aim could be taken. The fact that the Winchester rifles were repeaters did not make them more effective than the arms of the National Guard.

A Half-Dozen Gatling Guns. Among the implements of destruction that will go with the militia on the western tramp will be six Gatling guns, each of the three batteries being supplied with two in addition to the smooth bore cannons. Major General Snowden said he would go west with the troops, but declined to give his exact destination. Adjutant General Greenland will probably accompany him.

Colonel Wm. A. Kreppe. Munitions of war are being removed from the State arsenal to-night and will be soon on the way west.

The action of the Governor in suddenly calling out the troops has created considerable excitement here, as it had been generally believed that the movement would not be made until another collision ensued. The tone of the Governor's talk since the eruption at Homestead has been pacific rather than warlike. He has been uniformly declaring against an appeal to arms in the settlement of the controversy between the Carnegie Steel Company and its thousands of employes unless he had conclusive evidence of the inability of the civil authorities to command peace, and expressing the hope that peaceful arbitration would follow the bloody conflict perpetrated by the introduction of armed Pinkerton men to enable the Carnegie Company to resume operations without the employment of members of the Amalgamated Association.

Reason for the Change of Position. Adjutant General Greenland's return to the capital, and the news he conveyed to the Governor since his arrival as to the real condition of things at Homestead, effected a

change in the mind of the Chief Executive, so far as his rosy anticipations of peace were concerned. The Adjutant General, who has made as thorough an inquiry into the situation as possible, at a protracted conference with the Governor to-day is understood to have talked into the ears of the Governor many important facts indicating the near approach of a collision between the corporation and its old employees which, in view of the apparent inefficiency of Sheriff McCleary and the disinclination of the citizens of Allegheny to do deputy duty, would result in military intervention to vindicate the majesty of the law.

Adjutant General Greenland told the Governor that the Carnegie Company had control of the inside of the works, but the locked-out workmen were in control on the outside, and that in his opinion any attempt to put non-union men to work in the

industrial establishment, or any effort at necessary repairs, would be resisted by the strikers. The Adjutant General expressed the hope that the beautiful Sunday night would mollify the existing sentiment of the dissatisfied workmen and teach them the wisdom of not interfering by force with any movement of the Carnegie Company to resume operations. Pinkertonism Like a Red Flag. The Adjutant General thought the uneasy feeling existing among the strikers was due largely to an apprehension that Pinkerton people would make another attempt to obtain control of the works. But for this specter the situation would be much more satisfactory. While the sentiment in Pittsburg and vicinity was favorable to the stand the Governor has taken in not rushing troops to the scene of disturbance, the Adjutant General reported that the opinion prevailed

largely among the people in the neighborhood that the trouble at the Carnegie works would culminate in an open conflict against the employment of non-union labor, the failure of the Sheriff to suppress it, and the consequent interposition of the military arm of the State Government.

The Adjutant General has had an interview with Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, and reports him firm in his purpose not to have any further dealings with members of the Amalgamated Association. The Adjutant General said the National Guard was never in better shape to suppress lawlessness. It comprises about 8,000 officers and men, who are generally well disciplined. He had several conferences with Governor Pattison to-day.

THE FIRST BRIGADE To Mobilize at Mt. Gretna at One-Regimental Commanders to Assemble Their Commands in Philadelphia at 10 O'clock This Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.-Brigadier General Dechert, commanding the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, received the order to mobilize his men at Mt. Gretna about midnight. General Dechert at once sent for some of his staff, and with them repaired to brigade headquarters. Notices were sent to the different regimental commanders to assemble their men at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at their armories and be ready to proceed to Mt. Gretna.

General Dechert said to-night that he could not tell what time he would be able to get his brigade away, as he has not had the opportunity to make arrangements for transportation. The news of the ordering out of the guards did not spread rapidly, owing, probably, to the lateness of the hour at which the order was issued, and to the fact that many of the men were out of the city.

At one of the armories at midnight was more than half a dozen men assembled. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of one division of three

brigades, numbering about 6,700. The first brigade is commanded by General Dechert, and the headquarters are located in this city. The First Brigade musters about 2,000 men, and is the smallest in numerical strength of the three. It is made up of the First Regiment, 529 men; Second Regiment, 464; Third Regiment, 366 men; Sixth Regiment, 350 men; Battalion State Fencibles, 179 men; Gray Involuntaries (colored), 45 men; First City Troop, 49 men, and Battery A, 3 guns, 8 men.

The Second Brigade is the strongest in the division, numbering about 2,600 men. It is commanded by Brigadier General Wylie, with headquarters at Franklin. It is made up as follows: Fifth Regiment, 424 men; Tenth Regiment, 382 men; Fourteenth Regiment, 430 men; Fifteenth Regiment, 408 men; Sixteenth Regiment, 397 men; Eighteenth Regiment, 438 men; Sheridan troop of Cavalry, 43 men; Battery D, 79 men.

The Third Brigade musters about 2,100 men, and is commanded by Brigadier General Gobin, with headquarters at Lebanon. The regiments of which it is made up are the following: Eighth, 466 men; Fourteenth, 380 men; Ninth, 420 men; Twelfth, 344 men; Thirteenth, 307 men; Governor's Troop of Cavalry, 50 men, and Battery C, 50 men.

Another Morning Alarm. The Steam Whistles of Homestead Reported Blowing Once More. At 3 o'clock this morning a telephone message was received by THE DISPATCH from Glenwood, saying that all the steam whistles in Homestead were blowing the general alarm agreed upon by the locked-out men.

A dispatch from Homestead at the same hour reported all quiet.

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LIKE A BOMB IN THEIR CAMP

Went the News of the Calling Out of the Militia, Into Homestead.

DISMAY AND CONFUSION Give Way to a Resolution to Meet the Soldiers in Peace.

A HURRIED Session of the Advisory Committee-Strikers to Obey the Conclusion Reached-Burgess McLuckie Thinks That There Will Be No Hostile Demonstrations Against the State Forces-Other Leaders Too Much Surprised to Be Able to Form an Opinion of Future Movements-Latest News From the Seat of War.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HOMESTEAD, July 11.-Shortly after midnight this morning a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the Advisory Committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed toward the militia. The intention was that the committee should take definite action and that the great army of strikers shall be called upon to observe implicitly the recommendations of this committee. The meeting was to be held at a private residence behind closed doors at 1 o'clock this morning, but at that hour there had been no meeting and some of the leaders at headquarters refused to talk.

An Associated Press Dispatch says: Intense excitement was created at Homestead late last night by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong, had been ordered out and would arrive in Homestead to-day. The news flashed over the wires to this city at 11:31 P. M., and a few minutes later it had come to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few inquiries among the press representatives convinced the men that it was right. Little groups gathered at the street corners and the situation was discussed in low, but earnest tones.

The men were at first disposed to be a little defiant and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8,000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to "Oh, well, we have beat the Pinkertons anyway. They did not dare to come," and thus consolation is found in the reflection that the Pinkerton guards had been obliged to confess defeat and gave up the battle.

Will Strike No Opposition. The leaders of the workmen were usually uncommunicative. "We cannot talk," was the response to all interrogations. Later, the opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that the militia would be received by no hostile demonstration, and that an armistice would be declared until after their departure. "But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mill non-union."

This was the general sentiment expressed. As long as this army of militiamen are on the ground they say there will be no opposition to the workmen, no lawlessness and no violent demonstrations. But it is said that when the militia is withdrawn they will compel the non-union workers to withdraw by force if necessary. This was said to be the plan of the workmen, and the chief fear of their leaders was that the Carnegie Company will hasten to install the non-union men in the mills immediately upon the arrival of the militia.

At midnight the horrible fear took possession of the strikers that the company might even seek in Pinkerton men in disguise of workmen while the militia held possession, and as such a move would mean a practical triumph over the strikers, the suspicion caused great perturbation. Altogether, the strikers were in a very uneasy frame of mind late last night, and their anxious faces gave evidence of their excitement.

Suits Them First Rate. Late last evening Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, was asked how he regarded the latest news-the calling out of the militia. "That is right in our line. It suits us first rate," he replied.

"How will the militia be received?" "With open arms." "There will be no hostility?" "None whatever. We will receive them in a fraternal spirit and accord to them that respect due to the representatives of the grandeur and dignity of the great State of Pennsylvania. We have been expecting them and we are glad they are coming. There will not be the slightest opposition to their presence nor the least manifestation of unfriendliness."

"Do you fear that their presence will be taken advantage of by the company in an effort to install non-union men in the mill?" "I do not think Governor Pattison has said that the militia are to be used as guards and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be kept here a few days and when it is seen how respectable everything is I predict they will be withdrawn. The Sheriff has been insisting that he could not keep the peace and I suppose he has been finally determined to send the troops here to see how necessary they are. They will doubtless be received with respect. Our fight was against the Pinkertons-against the invasion of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

Views of Other Leaders. Mr. McLuckie's words are accepted as indicating the tactics of the strikers. It is said that there will be no opposition to the strikers and no manifestations of unfriendliness. But the strikers are religiously relying upon the Government to supply no assistance to the company in the installation of non-union labor and are trusting that the troops may be speedily withdrawn, leaving the situation practically the same as before their arrival. In that event they expect to be able to continue to bar out the non-union workmen.

Rugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers, was seen at midnight. He said, "I cannot believe it, I cannot believe it," when informed that Governor Pattison had ordered out the militia. The chairman of the Advisory Committee was seen at his home on Fifth avenue at midnight. He was informed that there was an apparently founded report that Governor Pattison had ordered out the National Guard of the State numbering, all told, over 8,000 men, and that according to orders they would arrive in Homestead sometime to-day.

"These new statements," he said, "are not his, and which confirmed the report said: "Even now after reading these telegrams I can hardly believe this news. I think it must be a rumor. I have nothing more to say; nothing more, do you understand?" Twenty minutes later another leader was seen just as he was alighted from the "Bummer train" from Pittsburg. He said: "This news is startling, but I am dazed, and I really can't give you any reasonable opinion. I don't believe it, but of course if it proves true we will not oppose the authorized representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. I can say nothing more at present."

CO-OPERATION PROMISED. The Result of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HOMESTEAD, July 11.-2 A. M.-The Advisory Committee has just met and decided on a line of action. The Chairman at the conclusion of the session made this statement to me: "We have decided and our decision is simply this: If the troops come we shall advise our men to co-operate with them, as we are peaceable men and will do all in our power to assist the military in maintaining peace and harmony in this borough. That is all we have to say."

At this hour the town is quiet.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS. Second and Third Brigades Will Rendezvous at Brinton, While the First Will Be Held in Reserve at Mt. Gretna-No Encampments This Summer. At 11:30 last night Colonel W. C. Ensign, of the Governor's staff, received the following telegram from Adjutant-General Greenland: "Orders issued for entire division to move immediately. The Second and Third Brigades will rendezvous at Brinton, and First

Brigade will be held at Mt. Gretna in reserve." Colonel Connelly says there are about 6,000 men in the Second and Third Brigades, and that many soldiers will be landed in Homestead. They will cross the river over the Pennsylvania bridge at Port Perry and reach Duquesne. From that point the boys will be marched into the town, or the trains may be run direct to Homestead. The Colonel could give no further information, but he thought some of the troops would camp on the City Farm property. The details have been worked out as to location of camps, etc., for a number of military men have made maps of the town and surrounding country.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of three brigades, or 12 regiments, one battalion, three companies of artillery, three troops of cavalry and one independent company, in all about 8,400 officers and men. The First Brigade, commanded by General Robert Dechert, is made up of the First, Second, Third and Sixth Regiments, the Battalion of State Fencibles, Battery A, of the First City Troop of Cavalry and the Gray Involuntaries, an independent colored organization. All but the Sixth Regiment are located in Philadelphia. That organization is in Montgomery county.

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The Second Brigade commanded by General John A. Wylie, is as follows: Fifth, Colonel Burehfield, Altoona and vicinity; Tenth, Colonel Hawkins, Washington and vicinity; Fourteenth, Colonel Perchment, and Eighteenth, Colonel Smith, Pittsburg; Fifteenth, Colonel Krels, Greenville and Sixteenth, Colonel Hulps, Oil City; Battery B, Captain Hunt, Commonwealth and Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, Captain Jones in command.

The First Brigade, which will be held in reserve at Mt. Gretna, contains 2,500 men. The regimental headquarters of the division go into camp next week, so that the State will not be out of pocket a great deal by the order calling out the troops. The boys are certain now that no regimental encampments will be held this summer, and their experience at Homestead will have to answer.

WANTS THEM ALL. Sheriff McCleary Considers the Calling Out of the Whole Guard Will Certainty Preserve the Peace-He Receives a Telegram From the Governor. Sheriff McCleary was seen last night and was told that THE DISPATCH had just received a bulletin that the entire guard had been called out. He was evidently pleased. He was asked, "Have you any corroboration of this report?" He answered, "I have not as yet, but I rather believe it. I think it is the only thing to do. The entire guard will certainly preserve the peace."

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"The bulletin says the guard was ordered out in response to your call for troops. Have you sent anything recently?" "I sent another telegram to the Governor this afternoon."

"Can you give me a copy of it?" "I cannot. It was a private message, and I would not feel justified in giving it out without the consent of the Governor. I could see nothing else to do than to call out the militia."

"If the militia takes charge will that relieve you of any further responsibility?" "No, I do not think it does."

"Have any other officials sent messages to the Governor asking for troops?" "That I do not know. Of course, you know that there was a meeting of the Advisory Committee."

READY FOR BUSINESS. Colonel Perchment Says the Fourteenth Regiment is Thoroughly Equipped and Well Disciplined-Generals Greenland and Wylie to Be Here This Morning. As soon as the news reached THE DISPATCH that the entire division of the National Guard was called out a reporter went out to see Dr. P. D. Perchment, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. The house at 124 Collins avenue, East Liberty, was darkened for the night. The Colonel was summoned and his hearty, stentorian voice was soon recognized at the tube telephone over the bell handle. The doctor expressed himself on the situation in the following manner: "I had not heard a word about this. I saw Brigadier General Wylie and Adjutant General Greenland when they were here and neither of them seemed to think that any step would be taken for a few days. Generals Wylie and Greenland before starting to Franklin and Harrisburg respectively intimated that they would return to Pittsburg on Monday morning. It seems funny at first sight that I should have heard this news first from THE DISPATCH, but it is easily explained when it is remembered that my orders will have to come round through the Brigadier General. We shall probably camp as soon as we are within easy reach and the extra expense will be very little as the whole division would have to camp somewhere anyhow."

"The Fourteenth Regiment is in excellent condition. The accommodations are in

and out of the little borough were bleak with moving vehicles and pedestrians. All of the visitors walked the streets with as much freedom as the Sunday sanctor on Fifth avenue in Pittsburg. Unless previously informed, not one of these visitors would have imagined for a moment that the people of the borough had participated in a tragedy less than five days before which had attracted the attention of the civilized world. All was peaceful, quiet and calm.

The residents were out in their Sunday attire. They sat in groups in front of the stores and restaurants or quietly conversed as they met on the sidewalks. Not a Winchester or a drunken man was to be seen anywhere. There were doubtless hundreds of guns almost within reach, but they were not visible to the uninitiated. In fact, there was nothing more to be seen in Homestead yesterday, than in thousands of boroughs and villages throughout the United States. The locked-out men have not relaxed their vigilance an iota. On the surface they are careless, but under this veneering is an alertness which defies surprise.

Visitors Were Not Molested. There were many of them around the railroad stations while the trains were coming in, but not a visitor was molested or questioned regarding his business. It is large bodies of men they are looking for, and it would be utterly impossible for an armed corps to assemble in or about Homestead. The workers realize that detectives could easily visit the town, but it is not one, two or a score of detectives they fear. They are free from any danger of assault from these, and their secrets are guarded sacredly.

The strikers who strolled aimlessly about the streets appeared alert and expectant. From the reports they have been reading they inferred that on every street corner a man with a Winchester would demand their business. In this they were all agreeably disappointed. There were one or two places where they were stopped. They were stopped by the watchmen of the P. & C. railroad from traversing its tracks between the high board fences built by the steel company, and that put up by the authorities around the City Farm. This was to prevent accidents to trespassers. They were stopped by the watchmen of the steel company from going inside the gates in the famous board fence. This was to prevent any disguised workers from getting in and taking the plant. At least that was the reason assigned by a watchman at one of the gates, and not a face in the crowd of awe-stricken listeners was relieved by a smile.

Stopped at the Fence. The other point at which the visitors were stopped was by pickets from the ranks of the workers. The fence where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the City Farm. This was the most direct route to the scene of Wednesday's conflict, and by it the mill can be entered. Hundreds of sightseers went up the track only to meet half a dozen brawny men, who politely but firmly notified them that further progress would be